Finally, the practical lesson here for descriptive systematics can hardly be avoided. It is not extreme to assert that many competent taxonomists familiar with lithobiid systematics, if confronted with just one bizarre male (but with no females) of this form, could justifiably be misled into suspecting it to represent at least a new species and probably a new genus, if not the basis for some suprageneric category.

A New Species of Typhlodromus (Acarina: Phytoseiidae) from Oregon [1]

By Clive D. Jorgensen [2] and D. A. Chant [3]

Chant (1957) divided the genus *Typhlodromus* Scheuten, 1857, into two subgenera: *Typhlodromus* s.str.; and *Amblyseius* Berlese. An undescribed species of mite of the subgenus *Amblyseius* is described below.

Typhlodromus (Amblyseius) crataegi new species

Female. Length 498 μ; width 325 μ. Dorsal shield smooth, almost covering idiosoma, and with 17 pairs of simple setae, nine in the lateral, two in the median, and six in the dorsal rows (Fig. 1). Setae L_4, L_5, and M_2 long (39, 69, and 57 μ, respectively). Setae D_2, D_3, D_4, D_5, D_6, and M_1 short (7–15 μ). Remaining setae of medium length (27–30 μ). Four pairs of anterior lateral setae. Seta M_1 on slight protuberance. Seta M_2 nearly level with and 22 μ mesad of L_7. Seta L_4 120 μ from L_6, 89 μ from L_5. One small pore between L_6 and L_7 and another anterior to M_2.

Setae S_1 and S_2 on interscutal membrane, 104 μ apart, and both 25 μ long. Sternal shield normal for the genus, with three pairs of setae, and with posterior margin slightly concave. Three sternal setal pairs 62, 76, and 98 μ apart, respectively, from S_1. Fourth pair of sternal setae on metasternal plates.

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Genital shield normal for the genus, with one pair of setae. Four long slender platelets on membrane between genital and ventrianal shield. Ventrianal shield approximately triangular, 131 μ wide, 156 μ long, with three pairs of preanal setae and a pair of pores (Fig. 2). Para-anal setae level with anterior margin of anus. Post-anal seta 13 μ behind anus. Preanal setae 32 μ long and aberrant on one side in the holotype. One pair of small platelets anterolaterad of ventrianal shield. Four pairs of setae on membrane surrounding shield, one, VL_1 long (62 μ). Two pairs of narrow, slightly curved metapodal plates, one longer. Coxal gland bell shaped (Fig. 3).

Peritremal plate broad, extending posteriorly around base of coxa IV, with posterior margin truncate and median angle long and narrow. Stigmata laterad of coxa IV, with a pore slightly behind. Plate fused with dorsal shield anteriorly, peritreme extending to level of D_1.

Leg IV with three macrosetae, genu, tibia, and basi-tarsus. Macroseta on basi-tarsus long (72 μ), others short. Gnathosoma and maxillary palps normal for the genus. Fixed digit of chelicera 37 μ long, with three teeth and *pilus dentilis;* movable digit 32 μ long, with one tooth.

Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. This species runs to *T.* (*A.*) *fraterculus* (Berl.) in Chant's keys (in press). It is separated from *fraterculus* by the longer setae L_5 to L_8 and by differences in the shape of the ventrianal shield. Moreover, *fraterculus* has three long macrosetae on leg IV whereas *crategi* has only one.

Locality and type material. Holotype female collected from leaves of hawthorn (*Crataegus columbiana* Howell), Hood River, Oregon, June 4, 1958, by the senior author; No. 6860 in the Canadian National Collection, Belleville. Repeated collections have failed to yield additional material.

Literature Cited

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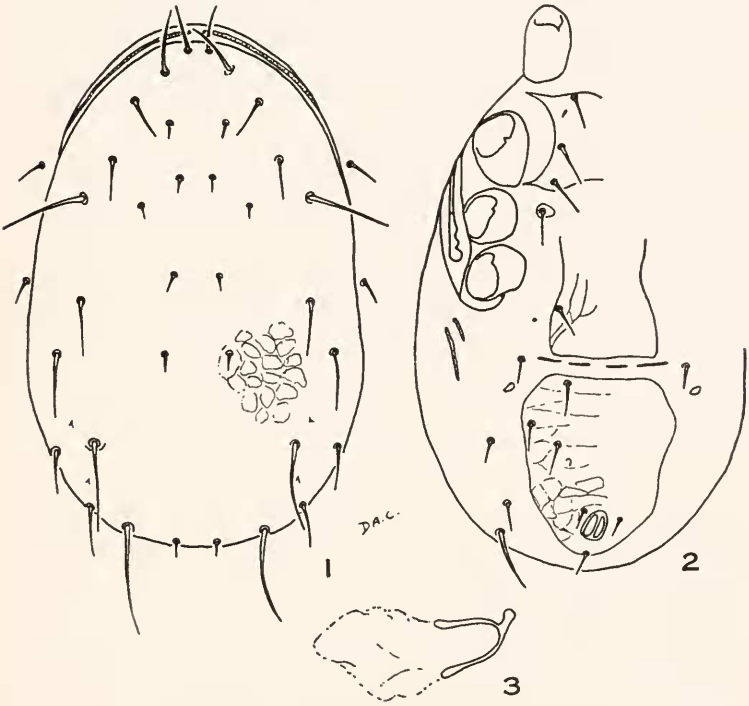

FIGS. 1–3. *Typhlodromus* (*Amblyseius*) *crataegi* new species, female: 1, dorsal shield; 2, ventral surface; 3, coxal gland.